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A Love Song.

But now, alas!
So fast a prisoner am I to my love,
No power there is that can my chains remove.
No sweet the caged hours pass,
That, if it parted me from thee
I would not willingly go free.

Nor would I dare
To ask for recompense of love again,
Who love thee for the height of thy disdain
Thou wouldst not show so fair,
If we should burn with equal fire,
Instinct with emulous desire.

Full well I know
That what I worship is not wholly thee,
But a fair dream, a proud fantasy—
Such as at times doth glow
On yearnings of the cloistered mind,
Or the rapt vision of the blind.

Scorn me, then, sweet—
I would not then I should'st leave thy lofty place,
But prostrate at thy feet,
No recompense, no equal part I seek,
Only that thou be strong and I be weak.

AT THE ATHERTONS'.

Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, and their two daughters, Helen and Alice, were sitting one evening in January enjoying a new book, which one of the latter was reading aloud, when a ring was heard. The reader paused, and, for a few moments, they remained listening and expectant. A servant went to the door and found visitors. Again the bell rang, and it was kept ringing until the house was pretty well filled with neighbors and friends.

"What does it mean?" said Mrs. Atherton, in a whisper, so soon as they were alone.

"There is some mistake," remarked Mr. Atherton, gravely.

"A very strange kind of a mistake. We've sent out no invitations to a party."

"Somebody has taken a very unwarrantable liberty, I fear. Still as our friends have come we must entertain them."

As Mr. Atherton was entering the rooms, now pretty well filled, he was still more surprised than he had yet been to hear the movement of a bow across the strings of a violin. This was repeated three or four times, and then a familiar air came from the instrument, and there was a movement in concert on the floor. In other words, a cotillon had been formed; and when Mr. Atherton was able to take a survey of the rooms, he discovered a grinning negro fiddling away in one corner, and the obedient dancers threading their mazy circles in harmony with the strains he was drawing forth.

Here was a new and not so easily explained feature in the affair. Who had ordered the music? That puzzled him. But, as he dwelt upon it, light came in. It was only one of those harmonious parts in the practical joke. The individual who had amused himself with sending invitations in the name of the family had, in the name of the family, ordered a fiddler. So that, after a little reflection, was explained.

Self-composed, affable, and attentive, the Athertons moved amid their company with an easy familiarity, so well assumed that few could have detected, even with close observation, the restless surprise that lay beneath all.

About nine o'clock, and just as they were about sending an order for refreshments, two colored men entered and bore a large basket between them through the passage into the dining-room. Here they made themselves perfectly at home. The tables in the room were set out, and covered with cloths which they had brought with them. Upon these were arranged elegant china dishes, plates, saucers, etc., with knives, forks, and spoons.

"Well, I am confounded!" exclaimed Mrs. Atherton to her husband, as the two met in one of the chambers above for further consultation. "I don't know what to make of it."

"Nor do I," returned the husband. "I confess to being entirely puzzled."

"It is plain that a supper has been ordered by some one."

"Yes, that is evident enough."

"Wouldn't it be well to ask some questions of these colored waiters who have taken possession of the dining-room, without so much as saying by your leave?"

"No—no," replied Mr. Atherton; "we will ask no questions; that would betray our ignorance and surprise too much."

"There *is* no need of our sending for refreshments."

"None at all. Instead of considering ourselves entertainers, we may as well place ourselves among the entertained, and have no further care for anything."

And so the Athertons acted from that time. It was in vain that efforts were made, through the most careful observation, to detect the master of ceremonies in this singular affair. No one appeared more forward than the others; but all acted in such perfect concert, that it was plain to Mr. Atherton, at length, that some general understanding existed among the whole party.

At eleven o'clock, one of the strange waiters came up to Mr. Atherton and announced to him that supper was ready.

"Very well," replied Mr. Atherton, as naturally as if he had ordered the supper himself, and then gave notice to the company to pass into the dining-room for refreshments. A splendid entertainment had been provided, consisting of all the delicacies served on such occasions, both light and substantial, with an abundance of choice wines and rare and delicious fruits.

It can hardly be a matter of wonder that the continued surprise of the Athertons took away all appetite for the dainties set forth in such tempting profusion. They were active and attentive to all during the gay repast, but partook of little themselves.

After supper, the company went back to the parlors. A few more cotillons were danced, and then they all returned. At half-past twelve the Athertons were alone. The waiters who brought in the supper had removed everything, leaving scarcely a trace behind them.

"If this isn't a dream, it's the strangest waking adventure in social life that I ever heard of," said Mr. Atherton.

"I'm puzzled entirely," added Helen. "I can't understand it at all. I never heard of such a thing. Like father, I'm half inclined to think we are dreaming."

"Who could have gotten up the affair, and carried it through so adroitly?" said Mrs. Atherton. "I tried, all the evening, to detect some one a little more officious than the rest, but was not able to do so."

"It was well managed, to say the least of it," remarked Mr. Atherton; "but, being a practical joke, the enjoyment was all on the side of the jokers—I say jokers, for it seems to me, now, that it was a concerted thing; and that all present understood each other perfectly."

"Do you think so?" exclaimed Alice, striking her hands together in sudden surprise.

"So it presents itself to me."

"You've guessed right, without doubt," said Helen, as a light went over her face. "Now I can understand a good deal that puzzled me. Well, as you say, it was handsomely managed."

"But, as I said still farther, the enjoyment was all on one side. We had none of it, I believe."

"It was no pleasure to me," remarked Mrs. Atherton, seriously. "My heart was in a flutter all the evening, and it required a constant struggle to keep my real feelings from coming into manifestation."

"That was my own case," added Helen. "Surprise took away all my pleasure. There has been a pressure on my bosom all the evening, and I am still unable to breathe freely."

Alice tried to express what she felt on the occasion, but her lips quivered and tears came into her eyes. Mr. Atherton, seeing this, remarked:

"Ah, well, my children, let us try and forget the whole affair, or think of it with as little feeling as possible. If it has given others pleasure, let us be content with that."

"I have felt a sense of humiliation all the evening," said Alice, who recovered immediately her self-possession. "No one who had a proper respect for us could have committed a social outrage like this—I call it by its real name."

"It was certainly an indelicate invasion of a man's household. An intrusion within the family circle that nothing can justify," replied Mr. Atherton, seriously. "And Alice suggests truly, that, in the minds of the author or authors of the affair, there must have been a want of a proper respect for our characters and position. This is self-evident. I have felt it all the evening."

"And so have I, most keenly," remarked Mrs. Atherton. "Suppose," she added, "that we had just received intelligence of the death of a near relative, or were in some serious trouble? How much deeper would our affliction or trouble have been felt?"

"Or suppose," said Mr. Atherton, "I were embarrassed in business, and a creditor happened to go by and discover that I was entertaining a large and gay company, would it not prejudice him against me, and put me in great danger?"

Mr. Atherton spoke feelingly.

"It was wrong, viewed in any light," remarked Mrs. Atherton. "Wrong—wrong. Pleasure is well enough in its place; but when it becomes an intruder, and boldly invades the family circle, the act is nothing less than an outrage."

Such was the state of mind produced in the family upon which had been played off the practical joke of a compulsory party, for the amusement of a set of thoughtless young men and women, whose knowledge of human nature was too limited to teach them a decent respect for the sacred seclusion of the home circle.

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On the evening of the party, a middle-aged man was passing slowly along the street in the neighborhood of Atherton's residence. The sound of music and gay voices fell upon his ears, and he paused to listen.

"Ah, ha!" he muttered to himself, as he moved on again. "A party! Yes—yes. Well, I thought he had something else to think of besides parties. And I suppose he has. But—extravagant wife and daughters. Yes, that's the secret. Hum—m—. Well, if this is the game to be played, a check-mate had better come now, than when there are only a few pawns on the board."

And thus he went muttering on his way.

On the next morning, when Mr. Atherton went to his store, he found a note on his desk. It was in these words:

"DEAR SIR:—I find, on reflection, that I cannot make the arrangement about which we conversed a day or two ago. Yours, etc., D. ADAMS."

Mr. Atherton immediately became agitated. The reason is soon explained. Two or three heavy losses had crippled him in business, so far as present resources were concerned, and he had applied to this Adams for aid in his extremity. Adams had the fullest confidence in Mr. Atherton, and at once determined to "put him through," as he expressed it. He was himself a large creditor, and had already partly agreed to extend his own notes, as well as to make liberal loans. But he had suddenly, and, to Mr. Atherton, unaccountably changed his mind. The promised arrangement could not be made.

Fully confiding in Adams, Mr. Atherton had sought aid in no other quarter. No wonder that he was agitated when it is known that he had nothing in bank, while notices for the payment of over five thousand dollars in drafts and bills, due that day, were lying in his desk. It took nearly an hour for the almost paralyzed mind of Mr. Atherton to come back to its usual state of vigor and activity. At first, all became dark and hopeless; for he had no borrowing facilities, having in the conduct of his business always preferred keeping it within his own control.

But his extremity was great, and it would not do to fold his hands in inactivity and let swift destruction fall upon him. So, after a good deal of earnest thought, he went to work with some spirit, and before one o'clock was in possession of the required amount of money. In obtaining it, however, he had been compelled to make some heavy sacrifices. But this was overcoming only the first difficulty in a way crowded with impediments; and, with each succeeding day, he found himself more and more embarrassed and crippled.

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About a week subsequent to the party which we have described, a young man named Bonnel, who had only a short time before commenced business, came into the store of Mr. Adams, and, with much concern in his face, said—

"Have you heard about Mr. Atherton?"

"Nothing very particular. What's the matter?"

"I'm told that his paper was laid over to-day."

"Ah! I'm sorry," replied Mr. Adams, evincing much regret. "But it is what I expected."

"It is? I never dreamed of such a thing. I thought him one of our soundest men."

"So he has been. But he's met with heavy losses of late."

"I wish I had known that," said Bonnel, looking very grave.

"Why? Does he owe you?"

"Yes. I sold him a pretty heavy bill week before last."

"I'm sorry for that."

"Do you think it will be a bad failure?"

"I cannot tell. I have always had great confidence in him; but that has become slightly impaired. I knew he was in difficulties, and was about helping him through them, when a circumstance occurred that made me decline doing so. I felt that there would be too much risk. The fact is, his family are too gay and extravagant."

"I never heard that charged upon them," said Bonnel; "and I know them intimately."

"It's no good sign," replied Adams, "for a merchant, who is crippled in his business through heavy losses, to indulge in large and costly parties."

"Atherton has not done so."

"Beg your pardon. I happen to know that a large party was given at his house not over a week since. I was about affording him all the assistance he needed; but, when I saw that, I felt bound, in justice to myself, to decline an arrangement that might involve me in loss."

"And was that your only reason for refusing aid?" said Bonnel, in surprise.

"It caused a train of reflections in my mind that led naturally to the decision formed."

"You were unjust to him, Mr. Adams," said Bonnel, firmly.

"Show me my error," was calmly replied.

"Mr. Atherton did not give that party."

"It was at his house."

"No matter. He had no more to do with getting it up than you had. It was a surprise party."

"And, pray, what is that?"

"Did you never hear of a surprise party?"

"Never."

"Indeed! They're quite the rage this winter. The particular friends of some family arrange to give them, or rather, compel them to give a party. They fix upon the night—the family being kept in ignorance of the fact—and go, with their own music and refreshments, and take them by surprise. The greater the astonishment and confusion of the family, the greater the enjoyment of those who go. I planned the party at Atherton's; and, I can assure you, it was a most delightful affair."

"It may have been fun for you; but, like the frogs in the fable, it was death to them," said Mr. Adams, seriously.

"How so?" asked Bonnel.

"You placed them in a false position, and forced upon them the disadvantage of a wrong judgment. On that very day, I had made up my mind to put Mr. Atherton through. He had fully confided to me his difficulties, and I had resolved to help him over them. But, in passing the house at night, I was surprised to find him giving a large party. For a man in his position to indulge in party-giving, was not the thing, in my estimation. It didn't look well. 'Something is wrong there,' said I to myself. And my final conclusion, upon which I acted, was to risk nothing with him."

"Can this be possible?" exclaimed Bonnel, exhibiting much distress.

"It is true, as I tell you."

"I did not dream of such a consequence. It was but a piece of innocent sport on our part," said Bonnel.

"It was a liberty," replied the merchant, severely, "for which there is no excuse on any ground. I can scarcely conceive of a greater social outrage than the one you have indulged in. Suppose intelligence had been that day received of the death of a near relative; or some family trouble was oppressing the minds of all; how greatly would your unfriendly sport have increased the pain they were suffering. Knowing, as I do, the state of Mr. Atherton's mind on that occasion, I can well understand how rudely jarred it must have been. But that is nothing to the disastrous consequences which have followed. Ruin has been the result. An honest man has been stricken down in the midst of his business career. It is some satisfaction," added Adams, bitterly, "that you, who confess yourself the author of this wrong, are involved in some of the consequences. It may teach you a lesson that will be useful to you hereafter."

As he said this, he turned partly away from Bonnel, who, feeling offended, left his store.

The struggle upon which Mr. Atherton entered proved too much for him. Alone, he could not contend with his difficulties. After a day of anxious effort he found himself unable to meet the notes and drafts which fell due, and the hour of three came with his obligations still in bank. Up to that time he had been in a state of deep distress and agitation. But, when the three strokes upon the clock sounded the knell of his broken fortunes, and further effort was vain, a calmness fell upon his mind; and he awaited, with a sort of stoicism, the appearance of the notary, into whose hands his dishonored paper would be given for protest.

The notary came and went. That ordeal, a deeply trying one, was passed. His reputation as a merchant was now blasted. The apple of his eye had been touched. But he had borne the pain with a heroism that surprised even himself.

This trial past, visions of future meetings with creditors began to form themselves in his mind, and his sensitive feelings were already beginning to shrink painfully in anticipation, when he saw Mr. Adams enter his store.

"I am told that your paper has laid over to-day," said the latter, as he took the hand of Mr. Atherton.

"You've heard aright. The notary left me but a little while ago."

"For what amount have you been noted?"

"Three thousand dollars."

"How much more will you need to carry you through?"

"Not less than ten thousand dollars."

"You shall have it, Mr. Atherton. I labored under a false impression regarding you, when I declined the arrangement you wished to make a week ago. Here is the money you need to-day." And he drew forth his pocket-book as he spoke. "Get your paper out of the hands of the notary before he can protest it. To-morrow I will see you and arrange the rest."

Before Atherton could recover from his surprise, and acknowledge his grateful feelings, Adams had turned from him and was leaving the store. On the next day all was arranged as had been promised; and the merchant, who had been on the very brink of ruin, was saved.

That was the last affair of the kind in which Bonnell ever engaged; and the last inflicted on the Athertons. It had like to have proved more than a simple surprise party to them.

Our Enlightened Age.

A cotemporary calls attention to the fact that Bismarck's would-be assassin, Kullman, gets off with a light sentence when compared with what the murderers and intended murderers of royal official personages in Europe used to receive. The torture of Ravaillac, the fanatic who killed Henry the IV. of France, was frightful. The rack, boiling pitch, melted lead and the boot were among the preliminaries, while finally he was torn asunder by horses drawing different ways. A century and a half later, Damiens, who merely scratched Louis XV., was subject to similar barbarities. A bankrupt merchant who shot Hon. Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister of Great Britain, a little more than sixty years ago, was hanged though he was undoubtedly insane. The English people had become more humane, or at least more discriminating, by 1840, for Oxford, who fired at Queen Victoria, was spared the gallows, in view of his unquestionable madness, but consigned to an asylum for life. The annihilist who shot at the Czar of Russia, about nine years ago, was hanged. Kullman has fourteen years of imprisonment allotted to him, and is to be watched by the police during the remainder of his life. He is thought to be partly but not wholly insane. He certainly seems dangerous enough to be kept under surveillance.

An Extinct Race.

A shopkeeper on Washington street, San Francisco, in the effort to thin out the rats that had become an intolerable nuisance about his premises, recently discovered in his trap what he supposed to be a rare and strange specimen of the species. An old resident of the city happening to inspect the creature, at once identified it as a lingering remnant of the original black rat family, which abounded there in great numbers in early days, and was known as the California rat. The species was about two-thirds the size of the present master of the situation, much more lithe and active, and was capable of climbing about with almost the facility of a squirrel. Soon after the port became much frequented by shipping, the present army of occupation appeared on shore in increasing force, and in one or two years gained sufficient strength to commence a war of extermination. Since 1855, or thereabouts, it is seldom that any representative of the aboriginal rat family has been seen on the peninsula. In what manner the specimen captured on Washington street has managed to maintain himself in the midst of hostile legions of the invaders is a question not easily explained.

Colorado claims that one-half its population is composed of reconstructed invalids.

THE APPLE ORCHARDS.

Why They Suffer so Disastrously—The Matter Under Discussion.

At a recent meeting of the American Farmers' Club in New York city an interesting paper was read by Dr. J. V. S. Smith on the deterioration of apple orchards. This paper gave rise to considerable discussion among the members as to the cause. Various theories were put forth. Among them were offered impoverished soil, the want of proper culture, the neglect of fruit growers, who preferred giving their attention to better-paying fruits, and the prevalence of curculio—all of which, without doubt, have done their part to hasten the deterioration of apple orchards, at least in the older portions of the United States. One member, however, claimed that in what was formerly one of the finest apple-producing districts of Massachusetts he had seen orchards steadily decaying, although kept under the highest state of cultivation, unravaged by curculio, and supplied with all the appliances that science had made known to the farmer. In his opinion, the conditions under which apple orchards had formerly flourished were changed. In what these changes consisted he was unable to state. We are inclined to think that this opinion approaches the truth, and inclined to hold the farmer directly responsible for these changes, which have reacted against him. It will only be necessary to refer to the wholesale destruction of forests in all the older settled portions of the country, an example which is being recklessly followed in the more newly settled portions, which are at present secure in the possession of vast tracts of timber, whose extent seems to warrant the prodigality. Unfortunately the farmer's mania for "clearing" has never been tempered by a knowledge of the climatic changes effected by the leveling of forests, nor has he ever appreciated them as natural harmonizers of extremes of temperatures, nature's own "conservative forces," to use Mr. Marsh's expression, from whose valuable work, "The Earth," are extracted several instances illustrating the importance of forests to the growing of fruit and grain. Three more prominent uses which forests subserve it is sufficient to enumerate: They serve as shelter from the wind; they maintain humidity in the atmosphere, and they equalize the temperature. This is not the place to enter into the *rationale* of these facts, but it may be well to give a few illustrations of the effects of destroying forests, as observed in Europe, where climatic changes are of more importance than they are at present to our wide and diversified area. In Italy, it is said, the clearing of the Appenines has materially affected the valley of the Po. The sirocco now ravages its banks, injuring harvests and vineyards, and ruining the crops, the grapes and grain being swept off by the south and south-west winds. The Department of Ardeche in France, in consequence of the removal of its forests, has suffered heavy frosts, which have produced the most disastrous effects. The province of Alsace has also suffered in the same way from the stripping of the trees from the Vosges. The late springs in localities of Italy, France and Switzerland are attributed to the felling of the forests, and since the cutting of the woods on the Appenines the district of Mugello has lost its mulberries, except those protected in the lee of houses. Dussard says that the mistral, so fatal to vegetation, is "the child of man, the result of his devastations," and Marchand attributes the fact that fruit trees thrive no longer, and that it is difficult to raise even young fruit trees north of the Alps, to the destruction of the forests.

On the other hand, climates that have been changed by the cutting of the woods so that fruits would not grow in them, have been restored by new plantations, and vegetation has flourished again as formerly.

A Bride Suffocated in a Closet.

Hartlepool, England, has also been the scene of a sad event, very similar to that of the Mistletoe Bough. A gentleman by the name of Kelk, cashier to a building firm there, had recently got married. He gave a party at his house, "his young wife," says the paper, "in her anxiety to get out of the hot air, ventured up stairs, and seeing a small closet with a ventilator, she entered to fasten it, when the current of air closed the door. In vain she called to the servants, although she could hear the door-bell ring and the visitors enter, and as none suspected that the imprisoned lady was in the roof of the house, all the other parts of the dwelling and grounds were searched. When at last found, Mrs. Kelk was seriously ill and hysterical. Violent epileptic fits followed, and the shock being more than the nervous system could sustain, death shortly put an end to her sufferings."

Donaldson.

"Professor" Donaldson, Barnum's balloonist, has had a varied experience. His age is 34. His father tried to make a lithographer of him, but he had a taste for show life, and he became by turns the "bones" of a negro minstral company, a circus gymnast, a tight-rope walker, a pantomimist, and manager of an exhibition of live Indians. In 1865 we find him a magician, and two years after a "French electro-physician" in Cleveland. His balloon enthusiasm dates back but five or six years. He formerly went through a trapeze act at his ascensions, hanging by one hand or foot to the bar at an elevation of 2,000 feet. His pet scheme now is to build a balloon in the East to carry him to California. He is very careful in his personal habits, using neither liquor or tobacco.

The First Thousand Dollars.

The first thousand dollars that a young man, after going out into the world for himself, earns and saves, will generally settle the question of business life with him. There may be exceptions to this statement; yet, for a rule, we think it will hold true.

The first condition is that the young man naturally earns the thousand dollars in question. He does not inherit this sum. It does not come to him by a streak of good luck, as the result of a fortunate venture in the purchase and sale of a hundred shares of stock. It is the fruit of personal industry. He gives his time and labor for it. While he is thus earning and saving it, he must earn two or three, or perhaps four times as much to pay his current expenses. He is consequently held sternly to the task of industry for a considerable period. The direct consequence to him is steady, continuous and solid discipline in the habits of industry—in patient, persistent, forecasting and self-denying effort, breaking up all the tendencies to indolence and frivolity, and making him an earnest and watchful economist of time. He not only learns how to work, but he also acquires the love of work; and, moreover, he learns the value of the sum which he has thus saved out of his earnings. He has toiled for it; he has observed its slow increase from time to time; and in his estimate it represents so many years of practical labor. His ideas of life are shaped by his own experience. These natural effects of earning the first thousand dollars we hold to be very large benefits. They are just the qualities of mind and body which are likely to secure business success in after years. They constitute the best practical education which man can have as a worker in this working world. They are gained in season for life's purposes, at the opening period, just when they are wanted, when foolish notions are most likely to mislead an inexperienced brain, and when, too, there is a full opportunity for expansion and development in latter years. Men have but one life to live; and hence they start from opening manhood but once. And the manner in which they start, the purpose which they have in view, and the habits they form, will ordinarily determine the entire sequel of their career on earth. To succeed, men must have the elements of success within themselves. One great reason why there are so many useless, inefficient and poverty-stricken men on earth—or, rather, boys seeming to be men—consists in the simple fact that they did not start right. A prominent reason why the children of the rich so frequently amount to nothing may be found in luxury, ease and indolence, which mark the commencement of their lives. It is the law of God that we should be workers on earth; and no one so well consults the best development of this being as when he confirms his practice to this law. The workers in some suitable sphere are the only really strong men in this world.

Capital Punishment in Maine.

The general discussion of the Wagner case by the press of Maine, says the Lewiston *Journal*, has brought the condition of the laws against murder to the attention of the people, and there is a prospect that the next Legislature will take some action with reference to them. It is well understood that for many years previous to 1869, while our laws in terms declared that the penalty for murder in the first degree should be death, yet they omitted any requirement for the "review" of the cases with reference to commutation, or for the issue of a warrant of execution of sentence. In other words, it came to be understood—although the way in which it came about was farcical—that no convicted murderer should be executed except for a crime committed in the State Prison.

In 1869 the condition of our laws against murder led to an agitation of the subject in the Legislature, which resulted in the enactment of a law that imposed upon the Governor and Council the duty of "reviewing" each case prior to the expiration of a year after sentence, with reference to seeking whether there was cause for pardon or commutation; and further required the Governor to issue his warrant immediately after the end of the year for the execution of sentence, unless the council advised commutation or pardon. In other words, the significant change in the statute was that while under the old law there need be no review, commutation, or issue of warrant, under the new law there must be a review in each case, and the Governor was imperatively required to issue his warrant if the council refused to advise commutation. But, at the same time, the law, while requiring a "review" and practical retrial of every case, laid down no basis or principles on which the review should be conducted; but left so important a matter to the varying feelings, prejudices, and judgment of the majority of persons who happened to be councilors. This left every council open to the criticism of persons who do not look with favor upon their decisions, and resulted in an uncertain, ununiform, and partial execution of the law. For example, the council of 1873 practically decided that under the law it was intended that every sentence should be commuted, except for murder in the State prison; while that of 1874 decided that the law of 1869 did not contemplate commutation unless evidence which had come to light since the trial raised a reasonable doubt as to the correctness of the verdict, or tend to materially mitigate the crime. There are now seven persons in the State prison under sentence of death whose sentences have never been commuted.

Items of Interest.

A careless hunter shot and killed a valuable horse in Charlton, N. Y.

What is it that goes up the hill and down the hill, and yet never moves? The road.

A man in Knox county, Ky., killed ten rattlesnakes the other day right at his own door. A pleasant place to live in.

A gang of boy bandits, whose depredations have been on an extensive scale, have just been arrested at Hannibal, Mo.

The Oregon Senate has amended the divorce law so that husbands and wives having no children may get a decree of divorce by simply refusing to live together.

A man in Rutland, eating roasted chestnuts, put a hot one between his teeth and bit. The nut thereupon exploded, and seriously burned and lacerated his mouth.

Sixty men of Baltimore rode out and had a fox hunt the other day. That is, they would have hunted the fox if the animal hadn't run under a barn and refused to come out.

The Maine State prison shows a record in ten years of sixteen per cent. of her prisoners returning on second convictions. The rest may have reformed, or have learned to avoid detection.

A few days since two young ladies died in Fairhaven, Mass., who were engaged to be married to two young men, who were cousins. Their wedding dresses, made in anticipation of the occasion, were their shrouds.

Milk sickness, or "bilious sick stomach," is becoming alarmingly prevalent in Wood county, Pa., and many persons are dying of it. It is not known whether it is caused by some plants the cows eat or the water they drink.

The Bangor *Whig and Courier* says that a Massachusetts man recently bought 140 rum barrels in that city, with the intention of filling them with cider, and the Boston *Globe* would like to know what 140 rum barrels were doing in Maine.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Gazette* facetiously remarks that Indianapolis has produced the greatest wonder of the century. It is a Court House, costing $300,000, which is nearly completed, and yet, up to the present time, no "job" has been discovered in connection with it.

A young lady in a Pennsylvania town experienced a strange sensation in the upper part of her nose a few days ago. She was troubled with it in one way or another for some time, and was even made very sick; but finally discovered that it was caused by a black spider, which had crawled into one of her nostrils during the night.

The Young Man and the Farm.

The following extract from a recent address by Prof. Wickson, of Utica, is noteworthy:

"With the advance of farming as a science will come a better opinion of the farmer's position among men. Every year intelligence and true success are winning wider recognition in social circles. Among old opinions which must vanish is the popular view that a farmer is outside the line of social and political advancement. This opinion, although it has been widely held, has always been a fallacy, a mistake of narrow minds. The young men are blinded by it. They have left farms because this cross-eyed view of life has been forced upon them by foolish people. They have been persuaded that desertion of the farm was an entrance to glory. How great an error this has been. All history gives the lie to such belief. A man upon a farm is not 'out of the world,' as some would think. How far an occasion can reach to grasp its hero, I do not know. But I believe that when the saving of his country demanded the strong arm of Cincinnatus, he was just as near, when behind his plow, as though a graduated farmer, he had been sporting purpled robes in the forum. And I believe that when the old Continentals of New England called their leader, Putnam heard their call just as distinctly upon his farm as though he had been serving for twenty years behind a counter in Hartford. I do not believe that a man is 'buried upon a farm.' It seems to me all history teaches us that the promptings to duty and the call to greatness are no louder in crowded thoroughfares than in country lanes fringed with daisies.

"The young man and the farm; on the one hand a duty, on the other an opportunity; here an obligation, there a way to discharge it. And in thinking of the duty of the young man, is it not encouraging that he need not leave the industry where he finds it, and that he himself, as he fits himself for a better farmer, becomes also a better man? This the labor; this the reward. The better the man the more noble his calling. The young men can make agriculture what they will; it offers full returns for their best efforts. The country needs better men, and the best men will be honored in its service. The best man in the end will win, and he will reach the reward for his excellence—it matters not whether, departing, he puts up the bars behind him, or whether he come from marble doorstep. The youth may become a man upon a farm if he will. He cannot do more elsewhere."

WHAT IT COSTS.—The annual meeting of the Athletic Base Ball Club was held in Philadelphia recently. The receipts during the year were $35,000; expenditures, $26,055; leaving a balance in the treasury of $8975. The receipts from games played in the United States were $19,000; games in Europe, $1,790. Salaries of players amounted to $12,267; traveling expenses in the United States, $3,661; and in Europe, $2,800. Chapp, Anson, Sutton, McMullen, Hall, Eggler, and Force have been engaged for the new year.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1874.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the County are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

TERMS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 50 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications; every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly return rejected manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and Business advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars, each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, five dollars. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

BUTLER R. STRANG'S majority in the district is 3850

The first Protestant Church within the walls of the city of Rome was opened on the 25th of October.

Hon. A. H. Stephens is said to be enjoying better health than for the last ten years, and weighs eighty pounds. Strange how these rebels have revived since election.

Down in Arkansas, whenever the prudent country farmers visit the State Capitol, they are careful to inquire of people at the outskirts the name of the Governor on that particular day, in order that they may not render themselves liable to arrest by hurrahing for the unpopular one.

THE lively skirmishing and caucusing that is going on among the elect of the Democracy is very amusing. They are so new to the disposition of patronage that it seems to them a matter of supreme and awful importance. We rejoice to see them thus active—it shows they are alive.

The Pennsylvania railroad company is said to be the largest private corporation in the world. It controls 6,000 miles of track, represented by $400,000,000 of securities; its annual revenues amount to $80,000,000, and its net income $25,000,000. These colossal figures represent the growth of less than half a century.

Under Republican rule, the borough of York, Pa., paid off all its debt, numerous permanent improvements were made in the place, and the taxes were materially reduced. Less than a year ago—seven months, to be exact—the Democrats succeeded in electing the borough officers, and now the borough debt has grown to $25,000, and is still growing.

The great personal popularity of Senator Carpenter in Wisconsin is shown by the results of the election. The canvass was avowedly on the issue of Carpenter's re-election to the Senate. Although the Grangers carried the State at the last general election, the Republicans this year hold their six—out of eight—Congressmen, and have a majority of about 9,000. Senator Carpenter's re election is certain.

That sagacious journal, the Hartford *Courant*, referring to the Philadelphia priest who recently disgraced himself by absconding with a female and a fund of money, says: "This incident is no argument to prove corruption in the Roman Catholic Church." It merely shows that it is as liable as other churches to be victimized by those who steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. Moreover, this story teaches the necessity of charity of the interdenominational sort. As the late Mr. Rollott remarked, "We are all poor critters."

The question of the reduction of the President's salary to the time-honored sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per annum is being discussed by a portion of the newspaper press of the country, and the matter will probably be brought prominently before Congress at its coming session. Public sentiment seems to demand this reduction, and it would be folly to disregard the wishes of the people, when plainly expressed. The increase, when made, was looked upon unfavorably by a large class of citizens, and the opinion seems to have gained strength with the hard times that the old salary of twenty-five thousand dollars is sufficient.

STATEMENT,

Showing the candidates for office in M'Kean County, and the majorities given the successful candidates. For the years 1860 to 1874, inclusive

Year	Sheriff.	Maj.	Prothonotary.	Maj.	Treasurer.	Maj.	Commissioner.	Maj.	Dist. Attorney.	Maj.	Auditor.	Maj.
1860	Nelson Hammond James Taylor	119					Abner O. Hunt Leavitt D. Little	97			Samuel Sealy William Smith	77
'61					Rufus Crow Joseph Otto	12	Nathan'l Robbins Benj. Colegrove	32			William Carr R. C. Corwin	28
'62			P. R. Hamlin Reub'd Chadwick	7			Claudius Corwin Daniel Brown	129			Sam'l Smith A. P. Barnaby	139
'63	Dan'l R. Bennett Joseph Mann	36			Henry Chamb Benj. Colegrove	112	Jerusha Marsh L. C. Little	52			John Fobes John F. Mann	35
'64							Sam'l Easly John Fobes	29			John Fobes Asa R. Curry	69
'65			Reub'd Chadwick W. A. Williams	77	D. C. Corwin Sam'l Stanton	222	Josh Dunlap James F. Gallup	31			Joseph Mann Joseph Morse	59
'66	Thaddeus Faul Jos. Chadwick	46					Neth Richmond A. P. Barnaby	55			Reuben Wright Jabez T. Gallup	217
'67					Enos Card Jno. R. Chadwick	50	Benj. Colegrove Alex. Martin	43			Abm Anderson John T. Melvin	122
'68			Reub'd Chadwick W. J. Gyant	417	Wm. K. King Samuel Smith	73	Elias J. Cook Reuben Wright	170			H. F. Carrier Chas. Peabody	76 18
'69	Enos Card Jas. K. Kerr	153					C. I. Mallory Jonathan Marsh	207			E. M. Howard A. K. Johnson	10 220
'70	D. R. Bennett						Joseph Colegrove				J. J. Templeton	
'71	D. R. Bennett J. R. Chadwick	90	Paul E. Scull C. B. Barker	220	Jed. Darling B. B. Hamlin	2	Alex. Martin J. F. Gallup	100	W. A. Williams W. W. Goodrich	20	D. C. Howard Robt. Miner, jr.	159
'72							Alex. Martin John Ingalls	15			C. K. Sartwell T. T. Carpenter	85
'73					J. Darling Charles Corwin	12	Sylvanus Mahon Enos Parsons	5			B. O. Burdick L. V. Moore	122
'74	Wm. H. Veatch Robt. Hazel	342	S. C. Hyde C. D. Webster	97	W. H. Sartwell Jno. R. Chadwick	207	A. H. Benton W. K. M'Coy J. W. Stark A. H. Benton	450	N. W. Goodrich	226	D. J. Mapes Henry Hamlin	185
'75							Arthur Brunton Seth Hackett J. W. Stark	123	J. C. Backus Warren Cowles	126	John Campbell J. P. Clark	176
'76					W. A. Williams John F. Melvin	36	C. L. Moore Nelson Peabody E. J. Barber	223			J. A. Anderson J. R. Chadwick A. J. Otto	59
'77	Joseph Mapes O. L. Stanton	209	S. C. Hyde J. Morse, jr	102					E. B. Eldred Warren Cowles	21	A. P. Barnaby Joseph Hunter H. C. Corwin	170 220
'78					Enos Parsons H. W. Barr Henry W. Barr Nathan Dennis James Reed	3	D. J. Reyer C. R. Burdick W. J. Colegrove Claudius Corwin M. S. Powell V. P. Carter	69			L. R. Wisner O. S. Burdick V. P. Carter H. N. Powell Enos Parsons	193
'79							W. L. Davis B. C. Corwin	63			J. C. Hamlin G. B. Gillett C. H. Sage P. Gallup	16 23
'80	Jas. S. Blair D. R. Bennett	29	Jno. R. Chadwick S. D. Sartwell	229	Wm. K. King H. W. Barr	44	D. J. Reyer C. C. Moses D. C. Howard Andrew Reilly	224 431	Wm. A. Nichols A. B. Armstrong F. Ford S. C. Hyde F. Ford S. C. Hyde	231 112	Wm. A. Williams J. J. Cook C. D. Webster J. G. Boyer H. D. Hicks	264 143 113
'81					V. Perry Carter W. F. M'Coy	65	A. P. Brewer Andrew Reilly	64			E. H. Lamphere R. S. Sanderlin John L. Bean	82
'82	A. N. Cliffbridge W. S. Moore	66	Jno. R. Chadwick J. E. Orbett	53			J. A. Anderson G. D. Gillett — Caraway — Baldwin	73 94	Warren Cowles J. C. Backus	29	A. Cook J. H. Dunkley D. S. Sanderlin A. K. Johnson	78 70
'83					Jas. F. Blair H. W. Barr	19	O. H. Smith D. D. Comes A. P. Brewer	61 103			John H. Dunkley Wm. D. Grimsby O. Tenney	57 109
'84	D. F. Wright O. P. Coon	195	Jno. R. Chadwick C. C. Melvin	140	Thos. Malone E. B. Dudley	61	Dudley P. M. Fuller A. Dilley	117	W. W. Brown J. C. Backus	137	J. L. Bean F. D. Wheeler	112
'85					D. H. Dudley W. W. Brewer	29	G. H. Smith A. J. Otto Reuben Dennis	137 101			A. B. Armstrong Wm. G. Ring J. L. Bean	152 105
'86	D. V. Chadwick C. W. Barrett	128	J. Brown F. W. Davis	122			Almond Scott C. P. Bell	101	Henry King	278	H. Hamlin J. L. Bean	216
'87					J. R. Chadwick C. C. Melvin	42	Lawrence Boyer W. S. Gyant Owen Gallup	102			J. P. Borden J. A. Anderson D. W. Sprague	149
'88							O. D. Coleman W. H. Smith	127			Peter King W. H. Curtis	85
'89	C. C. Moses M. S. Powell	63	H. A. Sprague Thos. King	224	C. H. Foster A. H. Mayberry	10	Cassius Smith Jerry Fahey L. B. Fletcher	70	W. J. Milliken D. R. Hamlin	70	J. B. Boyle D. A. Butts P. T. Kennedy	96
'90							Jas. Reeder Alex. Goodrich	221			M. W. Fisher P. F. Kennedy	52
'91					J. J. Roberts jr A. H. Mayberry	255	J. W. Stark	46			D. T. Hall Thos. Cutler	47

Pay the Preacher.

About this time of year the local editor is wont to receive numerous notices for publication inviting the friends of the Rev. Mr. Smallpay to attend a donation visit for the benefit of that gentleman on a certain evening. Such "copy" is so common that probably the local editor, as he passes it over to the printer, does not stop to consider what it implies; but if he does pause for a minute to reflect upon the true meaning of such an invitation, he must be filled with genuine pity for Rev. Mr. Smallpay, and with a feeling of a somewhat different nature toward the flock which that long suffering pastor has been called upon to feed.

For he well knows that the "donation" will in nine cases out of ten prove no substantial benefit to the poor preacher, but will rather furnish an excuse for not paying him his stipulated and hard earned wages. The very word used to designate the affair is a fraud in itself, for in many cases it means not a *gift*, but a payment—or rather a pretended payment—of a debt justly due and sorely needed. We have heard of cases—we don't know that there are any such in this region—where it was expressly stipulated when the preacher was hired that the value of the goods and chattels received at his "donation" should be deducted from his annual salary. And in such cases we are informed that two or three of the chief men of the congregation would act as a committee of inquisition to examine the pastor as to the number of pounds of cheese, mouldy cheese and charity crackers he had received during the year, the total being charged to the poor preacher at the highest market rates. And such payments thus accounted for they called "donations!" Certain it is, they were not gifts to the pastor, however intended by the givers, but gifts to those well able to pay for his hard work in the actual currency of the land.

We would not be understood as deprecating any actual gifts to the clergy. Heaven knows they need all they are likely to get in that way.—What we do deprecate is the pretended "donation" which, under the guise of liberality and good-will, does in fact defraud a class of long-suffering and uncomplaining men of their just dues. There was a time in the early history of the county when it was next to impossible to find currency enough in the country to fill the channels of ordinary business—when merchants and hotel-keepers were obliged to accept payment from their best customers in produce or in dishonored township and county orders. At that day of course the preachers were justly expected to share the inconveniences and privations of the infant communities, and that they did cheerfully share them is a fact well known to everybody.—But that day has passed away. The material improvements of the age have brought the markets of the world to our doors, and any man who has anything worth giving to his best friend has something which he can readily turn into money. No man is now forced to pay for his dinner in sheep pelts, for by traveling a few miles at the farthest he can dispose of all he can raise for ready cash.

This being the case, isn't it about time that the men who have done their full share toward building up the best interests of the land should enjoy their share of the general prosperity and receive their wages in the form in which it is the most useful and the most acceptable? In other words, isn't it about time we treated our preachers as fairly as we treat our wood sawyers and coal-heavers? We think it is, both for the sake of the cause in which they labor.

It must be conceded by every thinking man who is at all acquainted with the world that there is no class who do so much work for so small pay as the clergymen of the land. It is safe to say there is no class so unselfish, so devoted to their work, and so uncomplaining as they. There is no set of men whose labors conduce more to the advancement of the dearest and highest interests of society. We leave out of view entirely the spiritual and strictly religious side of the question when we assert that every business man, every owner of property, every man having anything in the world to lose, and every man at all interested in the good order of society, has a direct interest in maintaining these untiring and sincere teachers of public and private honor, and of business as well as personal morality. At the basis of all civil law and underlying the very pillars of society are the principles which they are ever proclaiming and incessantly seeking to impress upon all conditions of men. It is true there are hypocrites in the pulpit, and no man can despise them more than we do; but after all, it must be admitted that the ministers are, humanly speaking, worthy of their high calling and zealous in magnifying it.

We plead, then, for these men who are so useful to society, and who are generally the last to plead for themselves. Every true pastor is entitled to the respect and love of his people; how much more, then, to his honest pay. It is true he is not laboring for money; but he cannot live without it any more than can the veriest business drudge. Perhaps he is thoughtless of his own temporal interests, or is too modest to assert his rights; shall we therefore take advantage of his disinterested zeal, and turn it to his own hurt? Let us give him some decent compensation for the labors into which he is putting his very heart and life. And don't let us put him off at the end of the year with a so-called "donation" of what he doesn't want and can't use; but let him have the same sort of money we demand for our own services. In short, let us *pay* the preacher.—Wellsboro *Agitator*.

THE great political question which is most occupying the attention of the newspaper press at present is as to the ability and disposition of the Democratic party to behave itself and not "slop over." It is conceded that if the party "slops over" it cannot retain power. In other words, to continue in the confidence of the people, the democracy, in power, must omit to put in practice the principles which it has avowed when out of power. It must cease to be democratic, and be in reality Republican. If it can only have the good sense to do just as the Republicans have done it may keep its head out of water. But if it shows either the horns or the spirit which have actuated it during the last dozen or fifteen years, then it will go down as suddenly as it has come up. The possibilities and the probabilities of this conundrum are much discussed. It seems to us there need be no doubt about it. In a case like this, where "pure cussedness" has struck in so thoroughly as it has in the democratic party, only a miracle can create a new order of things. It is generally understood that the day of miracles has passed, and as a rule that is probably so. But the recent democratic victories have something about them of a miraculous nature, though the power must have been of the spirit of civil and not of the spirit good. Accounting for their success in this way, and putting faith in the propelling progress of the same spirit, it is plain that democracy cannot stop, but must go ahead. The leopard cannot change its spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin. Nor can democracy, however hard some of its more sensible elements may try, turn from the error of its ways. Mischief and destruction are in it and of it. They constitute it and control it. And whatever any one may think or hope to the contrary, these elements will assert their power and supremacy, and democracy will be sure to have its "snout bursted" in the course of a year.

The Western States are flooded with skillful counterfeits of national bank notes.

Notice of Assignee Sale.

The undersigned, Assignee of Ault & Cornforth, Bankrupts, will sell the personal property of Ault & Cornforth, at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the saw mill of Ault & Cornforth, in the township of Keating, County of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, on Friday the 27th day of November, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock a. m., as follows to wit: A quantity of hemlock and ash lumber, hickory logs, hemlock logs in and along Potatoe creek, marked A. & C. their interest in logs on skids, on land occupied by W. Wilcox, in the township of Norwich, County and State aforesaid, one Slab-truck, two-lumber carts, cant-hooks, iron-bar, chain, augers, bit-brace, panel-door, table, straw-cutter, and other articles too numerous to mention.

I will also sell the personal property of C. Cornforth, one of said Bankrupts, at his residence in the Borough of Smethport, County of McKean, Pa., on the same day, at two o'clock p. m.

One parlor organ, a quantity, of books, stove, wheel barrow, gun, crow-bar, garden rake, and various other articles. Terms of Sale cash.

O. E. HAVEN, Assignee of Ault & Cornforth.
Smethport Oct. 6th, 1874

A LECTURE To Young Men.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A **Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical** cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York: P. O. Box 4586

Dissolution.

THE undersigned having this day dissolved co-partnership are anxious to close the books of the firm as soon as possible. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately by cash or note, or the same will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

WRIGHT & WHEELER.
Allegany Bridge, Nov. 17, 1874—4t

Orphan's Court.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Almira Lewis Administratrix of Clark Lewis, dec'd, has filed in the Register's Office in and for the county of McKean, at Smethport, her final account as Administratrix of the said Clark Lewis; and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday, the 21st day of December next, at the Court House at Smethport, in said county.

M. A. SPRAGUE, Register.
Register's office Nov. 26, 1874—4t

Strayed.

Came to my premises Saturday October 31st, ultimo, a

Red and White Steer.

of medium size. The owner can have the same by paying charges. J. P. EVANS
Norwich, Pa. Nov. 12, 1874,

E. R. SHATTUCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Wines and Liquors,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

S. W. Smith.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

A. M ADAMS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS
No. 48 and 50 PEARL ST., Buffalo, N. Y

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL.
TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.
P. E. SWAN, Clerk, (late Prop. Olean Olean House.)
This Hotel has been newl Furnished.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
&c., &c., &c.
Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*
Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

R. L. PAGE.
MERCHANT TAILOR.
OLEAN, N. Y.
2nd Door south of the Olean House.
Good Fits and Durable Garments.
I HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF Fall and Winter cloths and cassimeres, which I am prepared to make up for my customers in the latest and best style.
GOOD WORKMEN ONLY EMPLOYED.
Olean, N. Y., August 6, 1874.

P. BECKER & CO.
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Nails, Etc., Etc.
468 and 470 Main Street,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Domestic & Foreign Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

Wanted.

A Girl to do housework, for which the highest price will be paid, in cash. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Miner.

Emporium is blessed with burglars.

We are having a foretaste of winter.

How to pick turkeys—take the largest.

Next to a diary, the most difficult thing to keep is a lead pencil.

Thanksgiving Day. Therefore we issue the Miner one day later.

Five miles of the McKean and Buffalo Railroad is ready for the iron and ties.

J. R. Chadwick has been quite sick and confined to the house for several days.

To make the winter appear short, give your note payable in the spring.

Seats and desks of the most approved modern style are being placed in the new school building.

The Cameron County Teachers' Institute opens Tuesday, Dec. 1st, closing Friday evening following.

We are informed the engineers of P. C. & J. S. Railroad are surveying near Turtle Point.

Mark Armstrong has the finest assortment of jewelry that was ever brought into Smethport.

J. P. Wendell has put one of the popular Harvard stoves in his meat-market. It is just the thing.

The cars will be running to Farmers Valley by Christmas on the McKean & Buffalo Road, Providence permitting.

It would be well for people who handle $10 bills to beware of counterfeit tens of the First National Bank of Philadelphia.

Many of the farmers hereabouts have become for the time quite extensive boarding-house keepers—boarding railroad men.

From printing office boys who pull down and drag out papers, and do not replace them where they found them, Good Lord deliver us!

Georgia is to give thanks on the 19th instead of the 26th. She doesn't want to be grateful to Heaven in company with any "Yankee trash."

Subscribers who owe us will do our creditors a favor by paying up. We have no personal interest in the matter, we only feel for those we owe.

The Montreal clergy have been preaching earnestly against the introduction of the "Black Crook" into that city. Crowded houses have been the result.

Chadwick's fast line of stages meet two trains daily, and Smethport is not so far out of the world as it might be.

The new postal card will be nearly white, printed with black ink, have a narrow border, and be generally much neater in appearance than the card now in use.

State bonds to the amount of $15,000, that were among the booty of the Wellsboro bank robbery, have turned up in Philadelphia. A broker of that city has been arrested for trying to negotiate them.

Buffalo is soon to have a grand union depot which will accommodate the Erie, the Great Western of Canada, the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia, Buffalo and Jamestown, and the Grand Trunk of Canada.

One of the most valuable and appropriate Christmas presents is a book. McCoy & Reilly have a fine assortment. Look at them before they are all sold. The only firm in Smethport who make a specialty of books and albums is McCoy & Reilly.

Superintendent Curtis paid us a short visit Thursday last, after the close of the Teacher's Examination, here. The duties of his office crowd upon him severely about this time, but he is wide awake, energetic, and always on time. Thirteen certificates were issued here, about 60 per cent. of the applications.—Cores News.

A smart Genesee farmer gets $10 a barrel for his apples. This is how he does it: Take a strip of paper and cut out children's names; then place the paper around the apples when they begin to color; and in a week or two Mamie, Sammie, Johnnie or Susie appears on the apple in large red letters. These, picked and barreled by themselves, bring fancy prices for the New York Christmas market.

Parties, evidently strangers, often mistake the rooms beneath the Miner Office, for a Restaurant, grocery or Millinery Store, to the amusement and often annoyance of the inmates. We would publicly notify all concerned that the owner of the rooms and their contents has no more "warm meals" than he can dispose of, neither does he deal in peanuts or candy, and does not handle a very extensive line of millinery goods. If he should ever wish trade in those articles he has sufficient enterprise to advertise the fact.

The B. N. Y. & P. Railway has made great strides in increasing its earnings this year. During the last ten months its income has increased $107,027,24 over the same time last year. Its expenses have decreased. This road will undoubtedly be one of the greatest coal lines in the country as soon as the Smethport link is completed, and Buffalo will reap the benefit thereby.—Wellsville, N. Y. Reporter.

I don't know ov enny between more flattenin than the tavern historns. There don't seem tew be enything tew do but tew stand in front ov the register with a pen behind the ear, and see that the guests enter themselfs as soon as they enter the house; then yank a bell rope six or seven time; then tell John tew sho the gentleman tew 976; and then take four dollars and fifty cents next morning from the poor devil ov a traveler, and let him went.—Josh Billings.

Our enterprising market man and grocer, J. P. Wendell, has made some important improvements in his place of business, by extending and enclosing an additional room. An increase of room was much needed to meet the demands of his business. He has gone to a good deal of expense in fitting up and maintaining a permanent market, which is, in our opinion, a much more valuable addition to a town than a peddling cart, and he deserves to receive a liberal patronage.

PAY THE PREACHER.—We hope none of our readers will overlook the article on our second page with the foregoing title, which we copy from the Wellsboro Agitator. It expresses our views so much better than we could in our own language that we have transferred it to our columns entire. We hope those of our readers who may be disposed to shirk one of their plainest christian duties by putting off upon their preacher any surplus farm produce they may have, charging him a large percentage in advance of the market price, will read the article and ask themselves if it hits.

We devote a good deal of our space this week to the publication of a tabular statement showing who have been the successful and unsuccessful candidates for office in McKean County, from the year 1840 down to the present time, together with the majorities by which the successful candidates were elected. It will be found interesting to study this table and observe who have asked for and held office in the county, and we would advise our readers to cut it out and keep it for reference. We are indebted to Frank King, Esq., for valuable assistance in searching the records and preparing the table for publication. Next week we will a list of the Associate Judges.

Coryville, Pa., Nov. 23, 1874

RAILROAD ITEMS.—Stone work of the first Potatoe creek bridge, on the McKean and Buffalo Railroad is now completed. Bridge to consist of two abutments, and one pier, making two spans of 125 feet each.

Ties are being piled upon the grade in large quantities by James M. Welch.

The Paymaster of the McKean and Buffalo road was enabled to drive seven miles with his buggy on the grade the first month's pay day—quick work.

The Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania road, under the management of the contractors, Wilcox & Murphy, is progressing finely considering the force employed, and they have already several miles graded.

Hen roosts also suffer along the line, and hens are daily expecting to roost upon some employer's table, and the turkeys are already singing the following:

Who would be a turkey bird,
Fed and fatted in a pen
Killed and eat by hungry men,
Can you tell—I pray?
To day a fine one was captured by railroad hands, and another made a successful escape through pursuit by a host of Swedes with every imaginable instrument of warfare.

Notice.

Every member of the Smethport District Association is requested to attend a meeting of the Association at the residence of D. R. Hamlin, Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

The Blue X.

Those of our subscribers who observe a Blue X on the margin of their paper will understand it to mean that they owe at least one years subscription, if not more, and will please act as conscience dictates.

Extra Inducements.

R. O. Smith & Co's buyer, Mr. Myer, is now in the city selecting Winter goods, such as Furs, Robes, Holiday knick-nacks, &c. Many goods are very much depressed in price during the past month, and the above enterprising Company are determined to profit by it. Having the cash to buy goods at low prices they are able to sell them at corresponding low rates. It will pay to visit them for the necessaries as well as the fancies and luxuries of life. Try them, at all events, if only to look at the new styles and prices.

The Prodigals.

The prodigal sons have returned. The two horsethieves whose departure we mentioned last week, have returned and delivered themselves up of their own free will. They were frozen out and starved out, footsore and weary, and with a hard winter and possible capture before them, they came to the sensible conclusion that the most comfortable place they could find was the Smethport jail, and thus engaged a conveyance from some point south of Kane and arrived here Sunday morning. From their story, it appears that they escaped early in the evening, before Watchman Herring went on guard, which "lets Hank out."

The Dedication Festival.

Old Probabilities seemed to have overlooked the fact that the Dedication Festival and Dance in honor of the New School Building was to take place last Friday evening, or he would postponed the storm which set in Thursday night and did so much to lessen the attendance on that occasion. Nevertheless the crowd seemed as large as could be comfortably taken care of, though the resources of our Smethport people are almost inexhaustible, and if they had been called upon to attend to the wants of double the number we have no doubt there would have been no apparent lack. The supper was of course a success, as the published names of the committee was a sufficient warrant. Mr. Rogers proved to be an able Commissary General, and was well supported by his staff of ladies. The bad weather kept many people from a distance away who would otherwise have attended yet the Dedication was a success, the proceeds netting clear of all expenses, about $100.

The First Train on the Buffalo & McKean R. R.

Brought M. L. Armstrong the largest and best assortment of Jewelry ever offered for sale in McKean county. All of which he is bound to sell at prices below competition. Call and see the finest stock of

Ladies and Gents Finger Rings,
and
All kinds of Jewelry for the Ladies ever shown in Smethport.

Smethport Academic School

The Winter Term of the Smethport Graded School will open Tuesday the 1st of December. This excellent school will start with a full corps of five teachers, and Mr. Train the Principal, is confident of being able to furnish the best school facilities the coming winter that have been enjoyed by students of this section for many years. In addition to the common English branches, for which compitent teachers are engaged, the best of facilities are furnished for the study of Latin, German, French, the Higher Mathematics and Music. Board and room will be furnished at the Boarding Hall at the following rates:—Board and Room five days of the week, $2,50; seven days, $3,00. Rooms without board, 50 cents per week. Rooms are furnished with chairs, table, bedstead and straw bed. Occupants of rooms are expected to furnish other necessary articles. The rates of Tuition are from $5 to $7, according to branches studied, and must be paid in advance. No better opportunity was ever given, in the way of educational advantages, not only to the scholars of this Borough, but students from abroad, to get a good education at small expense, than is now afforded by the Smethport Academic School. The New School building is equal to any in the State, in every modern convenience and the teachers are all fully competent. We bespeak for the next term a full and successful school.

Good Byes.

The following pleasant local we take from the Elmira Advertiser. The many friends of Miss Wellington will read it with pleasure. The same paper states that she left Elmira Friday morning, going immediately to the Napa City Collegiate Institute, California, where she has a very handsome salary for her services. The Advertiser says:

"Young people at school are easily touched, and we know of nothing that will move them quicker or more unanimously than to lose a teacher whom they have learned to honor, love and respect. It breaks up ties that are sweet and tender, and that for the moment seem as if they could never again be re knit or others similar to them formed. Miss L. Gertrude Wellington, who is to leave the Free Academy, where she has been as a teacher for several years, was visited last evening at her residence by the school en masse and by graduates thereof, every class which has graduated during her time being represented. When she had come home after school, she had been told that she would find her mail on the mantel. She did, and besides it a beautiful gold watch, a present from her pupils. This bore on the outside her name, and within the case the inscription "E. F. A. to Miss L. Gertrude Wellington, Elmira, Nov. 18, 1874." In the evening, the young people, with the Faculty of the Academy, gathered at the residence of H. D. V. Pratt, Esq., and from there proceeded to Miss Wellington's residence. She was unaware of their presence when she was invited down, and on her appearance in the room was greeted with one of the class songs, well sung. Then followed the goodbyes, all of them sincere and hearty, and we cannot undertake to say how many with tears. But a brief stay was made before the party separated, leaving a scene that they will look back upon hereafter as one not to be forgotten."

PORT ALLEGANY ITEMS.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Two law suits last week.

A Sabbath school concert will soon be had.

Our merchants are filling up with attractive winter goods.

The work on the Pine creek & Jersey Shore R. R. still progresses slowly.

Village real estate changed hands last week to the extent of $3,500.

Good attendance and interest, at the Literary Association. New Smethport look out for your laurels.

Christmas story books for the children have made their appearance.

We have much transient travel here judging from the appearance of the hotel register.

If Capt. Simpson only knew how much he encouraged the christian workers of this place, it would do his heart good.

The lumbermen feel confident that they shall effect what they desire in advancing the price of lumber. It is almost a sin that lumber is shipped from our county at prices that barely pay its preparation.

This village has justices of the peace who combine ability and good judgment in a marked degree. There is not sufficient care taken by the people of some townships to elect competent men to this position.

Dalrymple & Humphrey are determined to do their share towards keeping our people good natured, by keeping them warm. They sell first class coal at lowest prices. The boys have business pluck and deserve to succeed.

Port Allegany Literary Ass'n

Programme for Friday evening, Nov. 27.

Select Reading.—Ada Collin. Ida White.

Delta Palmer.

Ten minute speeches.—Byron Bell, E. S. King. Subjects—Sponges. The Dykes of Holland.

MUSIC.

Asking and answering questions.

Debate. Subject—Chinese Immigration. Leaders.—S. W. Smith, F. R. Cotter.

H. J. HOSMER, Sec'y.

Smethport, Nov. 22, 1874.

EDITOR MINER.—In your issue of the 5th inst., I read a very able article from the pen of our worthy and esteemed friend, Dr. E. A. VanScoy, of Bradford, who after calling our attention to the mineral, and other resources of McKean County, he reminds us of the fact that the said county has within her borders a great deal of talent, and undeveloped musical talent. Of this there there can be no doubt, and with the Dr. I believe that we should have a musical association, comprising the whole county, and a convention in which all may participate and derive a benefit. May we not hope that this may all be brought about? Ministers should feel the responsibility resting upon them to encourage the cultivation of Sacred Music, and is not the disagreeable sensations to which they are sometimes exposed by being without a Choir, a sufficient motive to this? Then let us have more singers, and if one or more of a choir should be necessarily detained at home, we shall not be so deficient in this important part of religious worship.

Again music not only exercises, but powerfully excites the devout affections. It is the prerogative of this art to cheer and invigorate the mind, to still the tumultuous passions, to fix the attention, and thereby happily composes and prepares the hearer for public worship.

It is also favorable to religious impressions. It can strike the mind with solemnity awe, or with tenderness and love; animate with hope and gladness, or call forth affectionate sorrow. But it naturally seeks a alliance with, and is joined with becoming sentiments and language, in order to produce its full and desired effect, never are its energies so conspicuously developed as when connected with the services of religion, and employed in the house of God; here it displays its brightest glory and fills the capacity of the immortal mind.—Here the voice of praise arises in melodious accents to him who first inspired it—Admiration takes its loftiest flight to the throne of Jehovah. When the union of heart and voice, are thus happily arranged: when the sublime sentiments of religion are accompanied with expressions of harmony, and the pleasures of genuine devotion is heightened by the charms of music, we participate the most pure, rational and exquisite enjoyments that human nature is capable of. The spirit forgets its confinement with the body: is elevated above the cares and tumults of mortal life, and seems for a time to be transported to the regions of perfect bliss and joy.

From this view of the subject we discover motives of the first importance to stimulate us to cultivate Sacred music. C. A. D

For Sale.

A pair of working cattle, in good order for winter work, or for beef.
Apply to J. M. HAMLIN, Jr.
Battersville, Pa.

New Gun Shop
At Turtle Point, Pa.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of McKean County that he has opened a Gunsmith Shop at Turtle Point, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Patronage respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
A. B. HADLEY.
Turtle Point, Pa. Nov. 19, '74-3m

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable farm, situated on Vaughn Hill, in Bradford township, eight miles from the Borough of Bradford. Said farm contains 100 acres, with 35 improved. Good farm buildings, 40 apple trees, a large chestnut orchard, and three living springs thereon.
For terms and other particulars, address
FRANK PERKINS,
11-26-3m Smethport, Pa.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the personal property of Michael O'Connor, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Prothonotary's Office, in Smethport, on Monday, Dec. 7th 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place, all persons interested in said fund, must present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.
ROBT. H. ROSE,
Auditor

Are You Insured?

FOR INSURANCE in good and reliable Companies, apply to

HAMLIN & ROSE

Who represent the

Franklin Fire of Phila.,
Ins. Co. of North America,
—AND—
Penna. Fire Insurance Co.

C. A. PAYNE

Would inform the people of Smethport and vicinity that he has opened a

Photograph Gallery

in Chadwick's Building on Church St.,
PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, FERROTYPES
and pictures of all kinds executed in the best style.

Particular attention paid to
ENLARGING PICTURES.
Give me a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed.

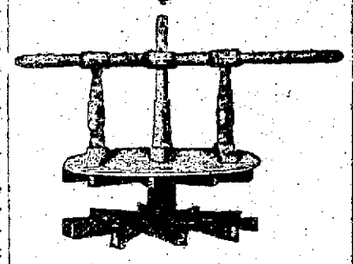
Weather Strip Agents Wanted.

—A Profitable Business—

Store-keepers generally. Will sell only to one agent in a town. We will offer orders from private citizens at fifty per cent. profit, and pay freight, until we have secured a good agent in each town.
CHAS. BURNHAM & Co.,
213 & 215 South Tenth St., Philadelphia

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of select Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,	CRAWFORD,
CLINTON,	ELK,
FOREST,	ERIE,
M'KEAN,	POTTER, and
	WARREN.

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" M N Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor,	" Wm. Shotwood,
" B L Knapp,	" Horace Vansickle,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Market, Grocery & Provision STORE.

J. P. Wendell, Prop'r.

To meet the wants of the people of Smethport and vicinity, and fully satisfied that there is such a want, I have established in the Basement of

Armstrong & Co.'s Drugstore

a commodious

MARKET

AND GENERAL

PROVISION STORE,

where I shall keep on hand

FRESH & SALT MEAT,
FISH,
VEGETABLES,
FRUITS,

and everything usually kept in a first class Market,

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

J. P. WENDELL.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Larrabee's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.
ABNER R. TURBIS.
Sept. 10, 1874.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed
Clothing, Notions,
Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

EUREKA!
McCOY & REILLY,
("SIDE HILL DRUGSTORE")
DEALERS IN
Pure Drugs & Medicines,
FORD BUILDING, SMETHPORT, PA.

TO OUR FRIEND AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days, thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

GO TO EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Alfred Sturdevant

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of
"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"
A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—no better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $1,50 a Year.

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address
Our Own Fireside Pub. Co.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Canvassers wanted.

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address
PURCHASING AGENCY OF
"Our Own Fireside,"
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power.

GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

Address, M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys.

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address
M. L. GUMP & CO.,
Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For further information, call upon or address the proprietor,
WM. MASKELL.
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.
75 PEALEY ST., KANE, PA.
Prompt attendance given to all professional calls

P. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business entrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention given to collections.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.
W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate. In McKean County His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.
Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. ROBT. C. SIMPSON
Agent of the Trustees.

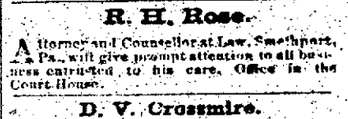
New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors be o the old stand,—opposite the dwelling of Mrs. Walters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, Picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPECHT.
Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John N. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.
CARL BASSE.
Smethport, May 3, 1872.

Coffins and Caskets.

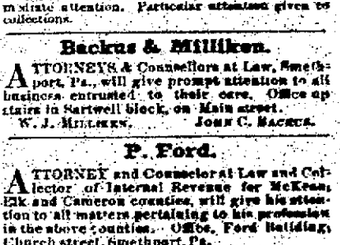


P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,
No. 3, Union Block.



Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand. Also a varied assortment of Jewelry of the latest styles and best finish, which will be sold at low cash prices. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Exchanges also

An Alabama Home House.

After a quick ride of three or four miles through the prairie, says a correspondent of the New York *Times*, we reached a small collection of log cabins which surrounded an imposing but dilapidated-looking structure inclosed with a fence which had fallen down in many places. The garden in front of the house was overgrown with weeds, through which a rare flower occasionally forced its way. Clustering rose vines clung to the moldering pillars which supported the broad balcony of the house; pointers and deer hounds ran maraudered throughberrywood hedges that must once have been kept with scrupulous neatness, and funny-looking little black boys and girls tramped at will through the orange groves which flanked the dwelling. This, Dr. Armstead informed me, had once been the "home house" of one of the richest planters of the South. Since the war the seasons had been bad, the crops had failed, and the house was occupied by an overseer who had charge of the estate. This I afterward discovered consisted of no less than eleven thousand acres of rich land, which, on account of the change of labor and other causes, was now for the most part lying waste and uncultivated. Entering the house a novel scene presented itself. We were met at the door by Mr. Carter, the overseer, who had been expecting us, and were at once conducted through a large hallway into a wainscoted apartment in which three bedsteads were standing. They were great, massive pieces of furniture, made of the finest mahogany, and having four immense posts of polished wood. These supported a canopy of light, carved oak, which, though old and worm-eaten, gave evidence of beauty and artistic taste. The fine feather beds were covered with a promiscuous assortment of torn army blankets and worn linen sheets. On the wall one or two rare and costly steel engravings were hung. This was all that remained of the former appointments of the chamber. The "modern improvements" were quite as striking. In one corner a rude pine table bore a cracked water-jar and basin, a huge lump of common brown soap, and a rough towel. This completed the toilet apparatus. A great fire of oak logs was burning in a mammoth fire-place, and round this a number of broken-down chairs and stools were placed. While waiting for supper our party gathered around the fire, and I soon discovered that their conversation was far from being in keeping with their rough appearance. The man with the torn hat was familiar with three or four languages, had traveled extensively in Europe, and spoke easily of his former acquaintance with French counts and German barons. He of the boots and trousers proved to be a brilliant conversationalist, who in choice language spoke sensibly of the condition of his own and other South ern States. Dr. Armstead himself, having all the appearance of a careless Southern farmer, was not long in displaying a depth of learning and thought which is seldom found in the so-called "best circles" of Northern cities. All the gentlemen present had before the war been rich and prosperous. Now all of them, except perhaps the doctor, are in a condition of poverty that would be distressing were it not for the sociable way in which it is borne. After we had retired from our rude the overseer conducted us through the old house. It consists of twenty-five or thirty rooms, which give evidence of having once been magnificently furnished. In one large apartment there are not less than two thousand rare and valuable books. They are now moldy and unopened. In what was once the drawing room of the mansion old oil-paintings, and a faded carpet in keeping with the frescoed walls, speak plainly of "the days that are gone." Nor is the condition of the house I have described an exceptional one. I am credibly informed that just such places are to be found in all the rich planting districts of Alabama.

A New Experiment.

Out in a certain Western fort, some time ago, the major conceived the idea that artillery might be used effectively in fighting with the Indians by dispensing with gun-carriages and fastening the cannon upon the backs of mules. So he explained his views to the commandant, and it was determined to try the experiment. A small howitzer was selected and strapped upon an ambulance mule, with the muzzle pointing toward the tail. When they had secured the gun, and loaded it with half-cartridge, they led that calm and steadfast mule out to the bluff and set up a target in the middle of the river to practice at. The rear of the mule was turned toward the target, and he was backed gently to the edge of the bluff. The officers stood around in a semi-circle, while the major went up and inserted a time fuse in the touch-hole of the howitzer. When the fuse was ready, the major lit it and retired. In a minute or two the hitherto unruffled mule heard the fizzing back there on his neck, and it made him uneasy. He reached his head around to ascertain what was going on, and, as he did so, his body turned and the howitzer began to sweep around the horizon. The mule at last became excited, as his curiosity grew more and more intense, and in a second or two he was standing with his four legs in a bunch, making six revolutions a minute, and the howitzer, understand, threatening and dire death to every man within half a mile. The commandant was observed to climb suddenly up a tree; the Lieutenants were seen sliding over the bluff into the river, as if they didn't care at all about the high price of uniforms; the adjutant made good time toward the fort; the sergeant began to throw up breastworks with his bayonet, and the major rolled over on the ground and groaned. In two or three minutes there was a puff of smoke, a dull thud, and the mule—oh! where was he? A solitary jackass might have been seen turning somersaults back somersaults over the bluff, only to rest at anchor, finally, with his howitzer, at the bottom of the river; while the ball went off toward the fort, hit the chimney in the major's quarters, rattled the adobe bricks down into the parlor, and frightened the major's wife into convulsions. They do not allude to it now, and no report of the results of the experiment was ever sent to the War Department.

A Strange Dream Fulfilled.

Rev. L. W. Lewis, in his "Reminiscences of the War," published in the *Texas Christian Advocate*, relates the annexed remarkable instance as literally true. The battle referred to was that of Prairie Grove, in Northwest Arkansas, fought December 7, 1862.

"A curious fulfillment of a dream occurred at the battle under my own eyes. A man by the name of Joe Williams had told a dream to many of his fellow-soldiers, some of whom had related it to me months previous to the occurrence which I now relate:

"He dreamed that we crossed a river, marched over a mountain, and camped near a church located in a wood, near which a terrible battle ensued, and in a charge just as we dressed the ravine, he was shot in the breast. On the ever memorable 7th of December, 1862, as we moved at double quick to take our place in the line of battle, then already hotly engaged, we passed Prairie Grove church, a small frame building, belonging to the Cumberland Presbyterians. I was riding in the flank of the command, and opposite to Williams, as we came in view of the house. 'That is the church, colonel, I saw in my dream,' said he. I made no reply, and never thought of the matter again until in the evening. We had broken the enemy's line, and were in full pursuit, when we came upon a dry ravine in the wood, and Williams said: 'Just on the other side of the hollow I was shot in my dream, and I will stick my hat under my shirt.' Suiting the action to the word as he ran along, he doubled it up and crammed it in his bosom. Scarcely had he adjusted it before a minnie ball knocked him out of line. Jumping up quickly he pulled out his hat, waved it over his head and shouted: 'I'm all right!' The ball raised a black spot about the size of a man's hand just over his heart and dropped into his shoe."

Perils of Purchased Sermons.

In a village not far from London, the rector and curate, returning from their summer holidays, resumed their duties the same Sunday. The curate took the morning service, while the rector officiated for a friend in a neighboring church; but the rector was present in the evening to preach after the curate had read prayers. The sermon in the morning was considered so good that the congregation congratulated themselves upon the effects which the change of air had on the preacher's style and powers generally. The rector ascended the pulpit, and gave out the same text which had formed the subject of the curate's discourse in the morning. Very soon, however, those who were there in the forenoon found that it was not only the same text but the same sermon, and their faces assumed a variety of expressions. There were not many placid countenances in the whole church, with the exception of the preacher's, who went on, quite unconscious of the day's history and its consequences. There was one face that bore upon it a painful expression, and that was the curate's. The more he tried to look severe and indifferent, the more he looked abashed and intensely horrified. In short, the two worthy personages, unknown to each other, purchased a copy of the same sermon, it is stated, lithographed, and, they had the ill luck—without communication with each other—to select the same sermon to inaugurate their return. Nothing, we believe, has come of this little misadventure beyond a harmless joke or two. How the rector and curate got on is not known, but the villagers are very good-natured people, and one old man (the sexton)—of course a very regular attender at church—declared that the oftener he heard the sermon the better he liked it.

The Weakness of Our Girls.

We have in Philadelphia an army of dependent, unmarried women, who, if brought up individually, would, in reply to certain questions, answer as follows:

"What can you do?"

"Oh, most anything you please."

"But tell me particularly?"

"Why, I can do all sorts of work."

"Well, there's dentistry, teaching, type-setting, watch-cleaning, engraving, and"—

"Oh, I don't mean such things, but I can do any common work."

"Can you cook?"

"Well, not much; and then I don't like cooking."

"Can you do fine needlework?"

"No, but then I can do plain sewing."

"Can you make men's shirts?"

"Oh, no, I can't do that; but then I can sew on pillow cases and sheets, if you will show me just what you want me to do."

"Can you do chamber-work?"

"A little, but then I don't like going out to service."

"I don't see, then, that you can do anything but a little plain sewing, and for that you want a superintendent. There are at least five hundred occupations in this city which women could follow, and earn an independent living thereby. You come seeking employment, and finally inform me that with superintendence you can do a little plain sewing, a thing which a young man can learn in three days."—*To-Day.*

A Cool Quaker.

A Friend appeared in court recently during a trial, and stood, as Quakers are accustomed to, with his hat on. A very efficient marshal, employed for this occasion, to assist in preserving order, regarding this as an insult to the court and to himself, as her representative, approached the Friend and demanded, imperatively, that he should uncover. The Friend explained that he meant no disrespect, but it was the custom of their people. It would not do. The brave special marshal raised his cane and knocked the offending broad-brim on the floor. The Friend paid no attention to this, but remained motionless.

In a little while the marshal returned, picked up the hat, and handed it to the Quaker, who took no notice of it whatever, and the marshal deposited it on the table. But the poor marshal was not at his ease, and shortly after this he again appeared, took the hat, and placed it very gently on the Friend's head; and the last we saw of the Quaker he stood there with his hat on, looking as coolly on the proceedings as though nothing had happened to disturb his equanimity.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

A passenger train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, fifteen miles south of Grand Rapids, met with an accident, the rear car and the sleeping-car being thrown from the track by a broken axle. Several passengers were killed and many injured..... An epileptic inmate of the insane department in the Almshouse at Philadelphia, named George Heme, was beaten to death by another inmate..... A four-year-old child in Tuscarora, Pa., has actually died of drunkenness. Its deceased mother fed it with whisky until, after weeks of steady intoxication, it died..... According to the *Friend of India*, a number of Nagapatam youths have been arrested on a charge of hanging a boy "in fun." Deceased had murdered a Mirard, and the naval court decided that he was worthy of death, all the proceedings being carried out in the most regular order. There is a strike among the miners in all the collieries in Pictou county, Nova Scotia. The alleged cause is a reduction of 12 per cent. in the wages for the winter.

The reception given to Charlotte Cushman, on the occasion of her bidding farewell to the stage in New York, was a grand affair. After the play of the evening the stage of the theater was occupied by distinguished citizens, and Miss Cushman was presented with a laurel wreath and addresses. Prof. Roberts read a poem by Stoddard, dedicated to Miss Cushman, and then Wm. Cullen Bryant advanced to present Miss Cushman with a wreath of laurel. It was at once a simple and appropriate tribute. The wreath, formed of laurel leaves, tied with white ribbons, rested on a black velvet cushion. Mr. Bryant made a short address to which Miss Cushman responded briefly. After the Miss Cushman was serenaded, escorted to her hotel by thousands of people, and her farewell to the stage was one of the notable events of her life. Charlotte Cushman is to become a reader instead of an actress..... Peter Bowen, who was sentenced at Vapanee, Ont., to receive forty lashes for committing an outrage on his own daughter, received twenty lashes, being the first installment of the sentence. During the operation he screamed and cried bitterly, begging for mercy. His back was very much lacerated and blood oozed from the wounds made by the lash. He will receive twenty more lashes at the expiration of two months. .. It is reported in Chicago that most of the National Board Insurance companies that withdrew from that city on the first of October will return shortly and continue business..... Official notice is given that Earl Dufferin has resumed the government of Canada from the 3d inst. ... Seven out of the eleven propositions submitted to the people with a view to the amendment of the State Constitution of New York were defeated.

Edward McGuire shot and instantly killed his wife in San Francisco. Jealousy is said to have prompted him to commit the deed..... Archie Powell, colored, of Little Rock, Ark., shot his wife in the neck, and then shot himself in the mouth; both mortally wounded. Jealousy was the cause of the deed. Jeremiah O'Sullivan, who was in the Hudson county, N. J., jail awaiting transportation to State prison to serve a five years' sentence, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor..... A hurricane passed over the island of Jamaica and caused considerable damage. In that harbor there were a few small wrecks and several lives lost. The storm is believed to be most severe in Barbadoes, Santa Lucia, and Hayti and the north side of Jamaica. There has been no intercourse since between Kingston and either of the outer islands mentioned, or northern Jamaica .. Hartridge's majority for Congress in the first Alabama District is 4,211, and Smith's majority in the Second District is 2,154..... Wm. Walter Phelps, for M. C. in New Jersey, is beaten by five votes. .. N S Stevens has been elected Delegate to Congress from Arizona by about 100 majority . .. The official count of the Congressional votes in the Fourth Massachusetts District gives the election to Frost by a small majority .....The Pennsylvania Senate stands 20 Democrats and 30 Republicans; the House 107 Democrats and 94 Republicans. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3 Justice Hogan will contest E. B. Meade's election in the 5th New York District.

A package of Danish butter was received at the Butter and Cheese Exchange in New York which was packed in a tin case more than seventeen years ago . .A Yeatman Zachos, a florist of New York, was married at 11 o'clock in the morning, and shot himself fatally the same evening .....A scene was enacted during the services at the Methodist Episcopal Mission Church in Washington which will never be forgotten by the witnesses thereto. The clergyman, Rev Mr. Hysore, while preaching, suddenly remarked, "Brethren, I feel very sick," and, clasping his right hand to his forehead as if in intense pain, exclaimed, "Jesus, save me, save me now," at the same time staggering backward, and, falling in a half-reclining position on a sofa, died in great agony..... The small-pox is on the increase in Montreal and many additional cases are reported. ..John H. Head, Democratic Congressman-elect from the Fourth District of Tennessee, died at Gallatin very suddenly..... A woman named Sturman killed her son, thirteen years old, at Milwaukee, by breaking his skull with an ax, and then committed suicide by jumping into a cistern. The woman had been in bad health, and the act was committed during an attack of insanity, induced by fear that she would be separated from the child.

The mammoth cotton mill of the Syragues at Baltic, Conn., has resumed work after three weeks' suspension, caused by a strike of the mule spinners. A few of the strikers have returned and fresh spinners will be employed if the rest do not yield. .... A dispatch received from Gen. Pope, through Gen. Sheridan, announces that Big Horn, a Cheyenne chief, with twenty warriors, forty-eight women, forty-nine children, and over 200 horses, surrendered unconditionally to Col. Hall, at the Cheyenne Agency. The warriors are held in confinement..... Francis C. King, a prominent forwarding merchant of Buffalo, drowned himself in a cistern at his residence. .....A large public meeting was held at Florence, Mass., at which gold medals, appropriately inscribed, were presented by the citizens of the Mill river valley to George Chenoy, Collins Carver, Jerome Hallman, and Myron Day, the heroes of the Williamsburgh reservoir disaster, six months ago.....All of the New York Constitutional amendments were carried in Brooklyn by majorities varying from 4,731 to 41,231..... It was declared that Elwin B. Meade has a majority of 175 over Edward Regan in the Sixth New York District.....Ex-Justice Robert F. Laird, who absconded from Jersey City last August, with the accumulated funds of several of his clients, has written from Liverpool expressing his desire to return and make restitution.....Passengers from Little Rock report that two horse thieves, caught in the act of stealing, were shot and killed at Brinkley, Arkansas.

Miss Cushman received for twenty-two appearances during her farewell engagement in New York city $11,000. The nightly receipts averaged over $3,000, or an aggregate of $88,000. Over $7,000 were received on the last night of her engagement. Her engagement in Philadelphia was also successful, realizing a large amount of money.....A bold thief robbed the express train on the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad at Delaware Station, N. Y., of $12,000. The night was unusually dark and the express messenger hungry. He locked the safe and door of the express car and went to his supper. The burglar watched, and when the safety valve of the engine was blowing off he thrust his hand through the window by the side of the entrance door to the car, raised the dead latch, opened the side door on the opposite side from the depot, placed a railroad tie upon the ground and to the door of the car, and by that means noiselessly slid the safe, weighing 218 pounds, to the ground, making off with it.....Capt. Farnsworth, with Company H, 8th United States cavalry, had a severe fight with the Indians, over 100 of whom attacked his little troop. The troops lost one man killed and four wounded, ten horses killed and two wounded, and killing fifteen Indians, a large number of ponies, and wounding fifty or more of the savages. Their ammunition giving out they then retreated. .Five Arkansas horse thieves are reported lynched at Brinkley Station..... According to official figures, Chicago elevators contain 1,149,776 bushels wheat, 510,923 bushels corn, 415,283 bushels oats, 53,710 bushels rye, and 274,800 bushels barley, making a grand total of 2,403,333 bushels, against 3,505,678 bushels at this time last year. Milwaukee has 209,201 bushels wheat, 14,823 bushels corn, 34,285 bushels oats, 3,286 bushels rye, and 76,935 bushels barley.

John P. Kahoali, a native of the Hawaiian Islands, has been convicted there of treason and sentenced to be hanged in March, 1876. His offense was the writing of a petition to the French Consul praying that French war ships be allowed to dethrone King Kalakaua and put Queen Emma in his place. This is the first case of treason in the islands since 1840. A United States judge in Maine has decided that a fugitive from Canada cannot be returned to that country for embezzlement, the Extradition treaty not covering the offense. The result is the seizure of a dishonest insurance agent named Johnson, who run away with $1,000. .. A six-year-old boy in Minneapolis asked a playfellow to go up stairs with him and see his father's pistol. Pointing the loaded weapon at his own breast, he said: "Jimmy, see me shoot myself!" and fired. The wound was mortal. .. The majority against woman suffrage in very heavy in Michigan, and its advocates in the West are consequently much discouraged ... The Baltimore papers say that duck shooting on the Chesapeake is excellent this season..... The Hebrew Orphan Asylum in Baltimore county, Md., with its contents, was destroyed by fire. The inmates escaped. The loss is about $25,000.

Mr Charles J. Corson, of Brooklyn, applied to the Court of Sessions for an order compelling George E. Tyson, of Polaris fame, to support his father, who is 81 years of age. Mr. Corson was sworn. He testified that Capt. Tyson's father was helpless, and that his son, who received $175 a month on the Polaris expedition, and since had an extra year's pay appropriated by Congress, had not contributed to his support. He asked that the son be ordered to pay $5 a week, or take care of his father entirely. The judge reserved his decision ...Last December Marion C. Palmer, of Gansevoort, N. Y., accidentally swallowed a silver dental plate with four front teeth attached. An incision was made in the œsophagus by surgeons and the plate was found four inches below the clavicle and successfully removed. The teeth had become detached and passed into the stomach. Palmer had been unable to swallow any solid food since the accident. The plate was an inch and a half long and three-fourths of an inch wide . .Don Alphonso issued an address to his troops before he quitted Spain. He says his temporary retirement is solely caused by a royal order depriving him of his command in Catalonia. He awaits the time when his service will be again useful to the cause. Don Carlos approves of his withdrawal .... As Jeremiah Sullivan was driving a buggy by the Brooklyn Court House, the horse was frightened and plunged into Fulton street. Sullivan could not hold him and started to jump out. His feet were tangled in the reins, and he fell forward and was caught in the wheel. At every turn of the wheel his head was hammered on the cobble stones, and his body was beaten to a jelly.

Say So.

Nilie was four years old. He had been my favorite playfellow all summer. But one day he sat by my side for a long time, unusually thoughtful. At last he turned, and said: "A——, do you love me?"

"Why, Nilie," said I, "of course I love you. What made you think I did not?"

He answered: "Well, I don't know; I never heard you say much about it."

Moral—Neighbor, if you love your neighbor; citizen, if you love your country; parents, if you love your children; brothers, if you love your sisters; husband, if you love your wife; teacher, if you love your scholars; Christian, if you love your Saviour, Bible, or church; anybody, if you love anybody else or anything you are not ashamed of, do say something.—*Christian at Work.*

Let Us Consider.

Since the introduction of distilled spirits in the nineteenth century, they have been habitually prescribed as remedies. We know that alcohol, in all its forms, is pernicious to health. Knowing these things, and that under the system of treatment which includes their use, the mortality among the sick is, and ever has been, enormous, is it not worth while to try the effect of a remedy which combines in their highest excellence the qualities of a tonic, an alterative and a regulator; containing no mineral base or murderous alkaloid or alcoholic poison; does its curative office without pain, and with uniform certainty? Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters fulfills all these conditions, and is now effecting the most extraordinary cures in cases where every "specific" of the faculty has ignominiously failed. Consider, in view of these facts, whether any sick person is justified by reason and common sense in declining to test the virtues of this undefiled and irresistible remedy.—*Com.*

Consumption.

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

Ravenswood, W. Va., Oct. 28th 1872.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:

Sir—For the past year I have been using your Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefited; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, and suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well. Hiram J. Warnock.

A son of Mr. J. H. Hasack, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of Consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery —so says Mr. C. E. Canfield, editor of the Chatham Courier.

S. B. Eglar, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of Consumption in his neighborhood.—[Com.

A Milwaukee man says he wishes he could be wrecked, and come home and find his wife married to some other fellow, the way Enoch Arden did.

It is no hard to get a linen collar washed and ironed so as to look well. We advise every gentleman to buy the Improved Warwick. It looks better than any linen collar, fits splendidly, and keeps clean longer than any other. Try it.—*Com.*

Sent free, on receipt of neck and breast measure, height, weight and price, our (sample) "Model Dress Shirt." Fitted by patented model. Stylish and substantial. Address Model Shirt Co., 31 South 6th St., Philadelphia. —*Com.*

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM! Most approved, reliable and well-known remedy for Coughs, Colds & Consumption. *Get the Genuine.* Price $1; small 50c. CUTLER BROS. & Co., Boston.

The Prettiest Woman in New York, Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingué* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth-patches, ring marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm, for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world.

Damned by Faint Praise—Jas. Beckman, clergyman of New York, was recently badly kicked by a horse, and was speedily cured by using the celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment. When the proprietor asked him for a certificate, he replied that he "considered it a remarkable article, but it would not answer for him to indorse a remedy in print." Hope's consistency. But we didn't kick him, as the horse did. The world knows that for Rheumatism, Bruises, Swellings, Sprains, Scratches, Inflammation, Lameness, or any flesh, bone or muscle ailment upon man or animal, there is nothing like the Mustang Liniment. It costs but 50 cts and $1.00 per bottle, and should be in every family. It is wrapped in a fine steel-plate label, and signed "G. W. Westcock & Co., Chemists."

Tonic and Recuperant Plantation Bitters.—The constantly increasing patronage which it receives has, it is true, excited the petty envy of certain splenetic advertisers of pinchbeck panaceas, who hope to make a market for their own stagnant, watery wares, by decrying all spirituous medicinal preparations. But the public can stomach neither their arguments nor their potations, and consequently reject these very weak imitations of the enemy as entirely to thin!

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	12½@	.13
Common to good Texans	.06½@	.08
Milch Cows	45.00 @	80.00
Hogs—Live	.06½@	.06¾
Dressed	.08½@	.08¾
Sheep	.04¾@	.06
Cotton—Middling	.14¾@	.14¾
Flour—Extra Western	4.85 @	5.10
State Extra	4.95 @	5.10
Wheat—Red Western	1.22 @	1.23
No. 2 Spring	1.07 @	1.08
Rye	.94 @	.96
Barley—Malt	1.50 @	1.72
Oats—Mixed Western	.55 @	.55¾
Hay, per cwt	.45 @	.90
Straw, per cwt	.40 @	.65
Hops	.8 @	.12
Pork—Mess	19.75 @	19.75
Lard	.14¾@	.15
Petroleum—Crude	Refined	.11½
Butter—State	.44 @	.45
Ohio, Fine	.35 @	.39
" Yellow	.20 @	.29
Western ordinary	.20 @	.22
Pennsylvania fine	.38 @	.42
Cheese—State Factory	.15¼@	.16
" Skimmed	.04 @	.08
Ohio	.10 @	.15
Eggs—State	.31 @	.32

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.30 @	1.30
Rye—State	.85 @	.85
Corn—Mixed	.88 @	.92
Barley—State	1.25 @	1.28
Oats—State	.52 @	.51

BUFFALO.

Flour	5.75 @	7.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.01 @	1.01
Corn	.83 @	.84
Oats	.57 @	.57
Rye	.90 @	.93
Barley	1.28 @	1.28

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middling	.14 @	.14
Flour—Extra	6.25 @	6.25
Wheat	1.15 @	1.28
Corn	.78 @	.83
Oats	.51 @	.54

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour	6.25 @	6.00
Wheat—Western Red	1.18 @	1.18
Corn—Yellow	.92 @	.93
Mixed	.90 @	.90
Petroleum—Crude	.08 @	Refined .11¾

My Lever Straw and Stalk Cutter, $8.00 and $10.00, cuts 20 to 60 bushels per hour. *Don't pay till you have tried it on your Farm and like it.* Send 6 cents in postage stamps for Circulars. WARREN GALE, Chicopee Falls, Mass.

One agent sold in one month 501 copies of the LIFE OF LIVINGSTONE, which unfolds the *thrilling experiences of a wretched Slave Boy*, and the marvelous sufferings of a *murdered white man*. Rare agents wanted. Address HUB BARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia or Boston.

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This happy boy comes in young people with good sound reading matter that up to date has paid $2.25 to Mr. Alfred Martien, Philadelphia, will not only get a copy every week for a whole year of that nice little paper, YOUNG FOLKS' NEWS, with the postage paid, but will also receive a beautiful Oil Chromo Picture, taking their choice of four handsome Chromos, called "A Frolic in the Woods," "The Best Friend," "Getting Ready for Sea," and "The Shipwreck." Or, if they will send 25 cents more—that is, $1.50 altogether—they will get with the paper the four varnished and mounted on a card board ready for framing; or $1.75 will procure *two* Chromos mounted and the paper for one year, postage paid; or $2.25 will procure the four Chromos mounted and the paper for one year, postage paid. *Mounted Chromos will please best.*

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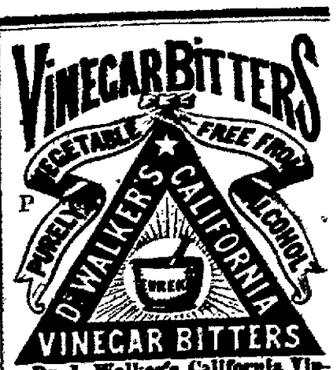

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